

## CHURCH NOTES.

The Pastors of the Various Churches of the Village are invited to attend in Church Items Each Week.

**CHURCH OF CHRIST.**  
Communion services at 10:30 a. m. preaching at 11:00; Bible School at 12:30; C. K. at 3:30 p. m.; and preaching at 7:30; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. A cordial invitation to these services is extended to all.  
J. A. Bullock, Minister.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**  
Service hours:—Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 11:45; and preaching at 7:00. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.  
Everyone invited to attend all these services. R. O. Lawson, pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**  
Regular services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m.  
Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. All cordially invited to attend these services. E. H. Douglass, pastor.

**METHODIST PROTESTANT.**  
Service hours:—Class meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 11:30; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; preaching at 7. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.  
All cordially invited to attend these services. W. S. Ostrander, pastor.

**FREE METHODIST.**  
Service hours:—Class meeting 10 a. m.; Sunday school 11 a. m.; Preaching at 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday. All are cordially invited to attend these. E. B. Call, pastor.

## SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

**F. & A. M.**  
**BROCKWAY LODGE, No. 316.**  
Regular communication for 1908 will be held on the following Thursday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall corner Main and North streets, Yale—June 10; Feb. 13; Mar. 12; April 16; May 14; June 11; July 13; August 6; September 10; Oct. 8; Nov. 5; Dec. 2-7.  
Henry Pearce, Sec. H. E. Board, Treas.

**YALE CHAPTER, No. 84. O. E. S.**  
REGULAR MEETINGS for 1908 will be held on the following Wednesday evenings of each month in Masonic hall, Yale—January 22; Feb. 19; March 18; April 21; May 20; June 17; July 15; August 12; Sep. 16; Oct. 14; Nov. 11; Dec. 9.  
Mrs. J. C. Holden, Sec. W. A. Drake, W. P.

**YALE TENT, No. 86. K. O. T. M. M.**  
Regular meetings for 1908 will be held on the following Tuesday evenings of each month at 7:30 o'clock in the hall, Main and North streets, Yale—June 10; Feb. 13; Mar. 12; April 16; May 14; June 11; July 13; August 6; September 10; Oct. 8; Nov. 5; Dec. 2-7.  
Mrs. J. C. Holden, Sec. W. A. Drake, W. P.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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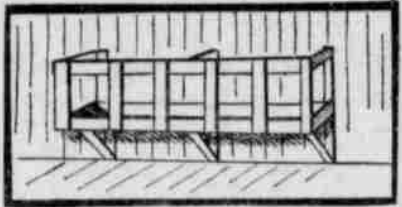
## CARE OF THE FLOCK.

Animals Need Protection from Stormy  
Wet Weather.

Sheep need little shelter except to keep off rain and snow. I have always allowed them to stay out in the coldest weather, if it was not stormy. However, I never, under any circumstances, allow them to take rains and snows in winter, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home.

At this season I give good clover hay, and in addition a little silage or corn fodder about three times a week. I feed twice a day in the yard on the ground if it is frozen, but when the ground is not frozen I feed in racks in the sheep barn. I feed a little entire grain, mostly oats, to the breeding ewes.

My troughs are made of three boards, 8 feet long, the bottom one 10 inches wide and the sides 6 inches, as



Wall Sheep Trough.

shown in sketch. I scatter the oats thin in these troughs and the sheep cannot get a large mouthful. Thus better mastication of the grain is secured than in narrow troughs. I have fed threshed oats to my sheep for a good many years and have not as yet experienced any bad results from their use. I feed oats until about lambing time, then I add about one ear of shelled corn to one pint of oats per day.

I know from my own experience that it pays to keep sheep, provided they are kept well, and those who do not do this are very likely to condemn the breed of sheep which they may happen to have or the breeding stock which they have purchased for the improvement of their flock when the fault is really their own.

## CATTLE AS A SIDE ISSUE.

Probably That They Pay a Larger  
Profit Than Cattle Otherwise Raised.

It is probable that cattle as a side issue pay larger comparative profits than cattle raised in any other way. The farmer that raises a small bunch of good calves can frequently feed them at almost no cost. The statisticians that figure on the cost of raising beef cattle always put in the cost of the pasture at a certain fixed price. But in the case of the pasture being otherwise understocked, the feeding of a bunch of steers actually costs nothing. On many of our farms unused opportunities go to waste. These opportunities include acres of corn stalks in the fall of the year; rough grasses that the smaller stock do not eat; pasture grasses in excess of what the other stock will eat; silage in a greater abundance than can be eaten by the dairy cows. Sometimes these opportunities include unused grazing areas in the woodlands. The farmer to utilize all of these lets some of his calves grow up into beefers. The men that think they know that beaver do not pay cannot convince the farmer that he is not ahead under the above-mentioned conditions.

**Sheep Getting Back on Farm.**  
There is no danger of any person getting into trouble in predicting that from now on the sheep is to be returned to its proper place on the farms. And why not, when it makes by far more money out of the grass and the weeds, and the seeds, the roots, the grains, the hay and anything else fed to it than any other kind of animal we raise, and it does that without one needing to milk or grind for them? All this is required to give the feed as it comes from the field, only that turnips had better be cut. Does that not tell, and tell materially, when the labor saved is considered, how we can farm, farm well, and cut down expensive labor bills?

**Clover for Swine.**  
I prefer clover pasture for my hogs, but this year have only June grass and rape, writes a farmer in the Orange Judd Farmer. A portion of the pasture is in an orchard where the pigs have access to the fallen apples. I find the more liberty a pig has the better he does. In connection with pasture I feed corn. The pigs get skim milk twice a day. Stock foods I give a wide berth. In their places I feed ashes, salt, etc. Pure water is provided and shade is afforded by sheds and apple and other trees.

It is a good idea to fatten the hogs on old corn. They may be sent to market earlier in the fall and secure the high prices. Do not feed old, hard corn to them until it is well soaked.

Many farmers feed the sow too much corn and when the pigs arrive they are weak and the sow is in feverish condition. The result is that only about a half crop of pigs are saved.

Hogs in a straw pile are apt to get too hot, then chilled, and trouble is likely to result.

## MAKING BUTTER ON THE FARM.

Two Prime Essentials to Success in  
This Branch of Dairying.

There are two prime essentials in making butter on the farm a profitable business. In the first place, one must have plenty of pure, cold water; and then a good enough grade must be turned out to make and hold customers. The trouble with nine out of every ten farm homes is they are not equipped to take care of milk and cream. When one goes into this work to make money, better put up a milk room, where pure water may be had from pumping or from a spring. Concrete floor and walls may now be built as cheaply as with lumber, and it is a great deal better than lumber. Don't stop here. A barrel churn and a butter maker will be necessary in turning out a uniform product. It looks easy—simply separating the cream, churning till the butter comes, and salting and the trick is done. That is where so many fail. The cream must be churned at the right temperature; it must be neither too sweet nor too sour. Working and salting butter to secure uniform color and flavor is a very nice art. Don't try to learn to do it infallibly in two or three weeks, but by all means don't practice on your customers. That means loss. It is better to wait two or three months, until you are sure of your quality before you seek customers. And before you ship, find out how your commission man or private customers prefer to have their butter put up. Sometimes the package means a difference of two or three cents a pound.

## A GOOD BARN.

This is the Only Kind That It Pays  
to Build.

It pays better to build a good barn than it does a poor barn. It will pay the farmer better to take time to think over the matter of building than it will to rush in and build a barn that will become rickety in 20 years. Time slips away rapidly, and the poorly built barn deteriorates rapidly. If it is so built that it will have a life of not more than 20 years, then five per cent. must be charged off as depreciation each year, and this is equivalent to an interest of that amount, which has to be added to the interest on the original investment. This will sometimes make a total of more than ten per cent., which is too much money for a man to pay out annually on any structure. Therefore, says Farmers' Review, the part of wisdom is to build for permanency. Materials, plans and labor should be such that the barn will have a life of from 50 to 100 years. In that case the annual charge for depreciation will be less than two per cent. The poorly built barn will soon take on an appearance that will detract from the value of the farm, in case the farm has to be sold.

## CRATE FOR CATCHING HOGS.

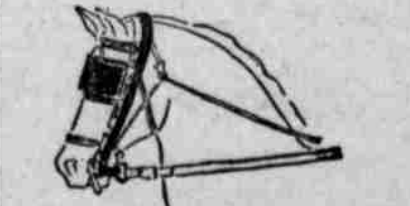
Must Be Made of Strong Material to  
Stand Strain.

This crate can be made of most any kind of strong material. We used 2x2 for posts, 1x4 for slats and inch boards for bottom and lower side boards. Crate is about five or six feet long, 2½ feet high and 1½ feet wide. Five-sixteenth-inch bolts used at corners and through lower end of lever and at cross at top where levers slide. Run any size hog or pigs in from back end and have man catch them as they stick their heads between the lever slats. A boy can hold the largest hog very easily while being rung, etc., without injury to either. When ready to let them loose, directs the Epitomist, throw levers open and hog goes through outside and is separated from unrung hogs. We also use it as a crate to haul one or two hogs. This is worth \$25 to us and can be made for almost nothing and in an hour on a rainy day.

## TO HOLD A RUNAWAY.

Check Strap Which Holds Horse Under  
Complete Control.

A strong strap 48 inches long with a stout ring in each end is required to make the device shown in the accompanying illustration.



How Strap is Put in.

companioning illustration, says Prairie Farmer. It is fastened on the top of the bridle, brought down on each side and passed through the rings on the bridle. The lines are then attached to the rings on the strap and when the horse starts to run it is very easy to hold him as the bit is drawn up.

## Care of Milk Utensils.

Milk utensils should be rinsed with cold or lukewarm water. They should then be washed thoroughly with hot water, with the aid of some cleaning preparation, other than laundry soap or inferior washing powder, as sal-soda, then rinsed with clean water and sterilized by exposure for at least ten minutes to live steam, or water that is actually boiling.

## CHILDREN'S APPAREL



Party Frock of Organdie Lace.

Pale Blue Pongee Dress for Dancing Pink Linen Dress for the Kindergarten School.

## PLEADS FOR COLOR HARMONY.

Tints That Vibrate Will Rest and  
Soothe, Declares Milliner.

That harmony of color has its effect on the nerves is the theory followed by a milliner.

"Take a well-appointed table, for instance, with its soft-shaded candle light," she says in explaining certain hats, "it pleases the eye, relaxes the nerves and one forgets under its spell the brutality of feeling."

"An unshaded clear white electric light is enough to take away the appetite from even the hungriest man. It is like eating under an X-ray."

"Take the soft rose lights of the dining room of the Carleton in London, for instance. I mention it because it is the most perfectly harmonious room as to coloring that I know of anywhere."

"The women look pretty, the men handsome and distinguished, and one does not have to resort to the vulgar cocktail to see the rosy side of life. The pink shade answers the purpose quite as well and saves the digestion."

"America has much to learn on this subject. Most of its hotels and places of amusement are most unbecomingly treated. And I maintain that one reason American women wrinkle so soon is that they have to face such strong lights."

"There is no vibration in black, and yet it is the favorite apparel of the multitude. We are overrun with black-birds; sometimes they vary it with a wash of white; then they become magpies."

"I designed a hat the other day for a most interesting woman, a Buddhist. It was like weaving a Persian rug. The materials were all in half-tones, and so becoming."

"I do not sacrifice the individuality of my clients, either, to my creations, but study the lines and contours of the head, the face and figure, and match the tones that have the proper color vibrations to suit the hair and the eyes."

"Only in this way can one expect results which are altogether happy and distinctive. There is no mystery in it at all, only common sense, as you, I am sure, will agree, once you have thought it out."

## Hair Powders.

At the seashore and wherever warm, humid weather is encountered, the woman with straight hair has much to contend with. Unless unusually luxuriant, straight hair is always difficult to arrange becomingly, but in a hot climate the task is an almost impossible one. Some kind of powder rubbed into the hair as often as necessary will do much to keep the stray locks manageable, but of course the powder must not be recklessly used or it will defeat the very end for which it is aiming. Swedish hair powder rubbed into the hair twice, three times, or oftener, a week, is particularly good, as it also acts as a tonic and strengthens the roots of the hair besides keeping the scalp in good condition.

## Corset Novelty.

A decided novelty is a new corset which proposes to support the back by pressure of two crossed straps inside the back of the corsets, the ends of the straps being anchored to the front steels on the outside. Seems almost like the proverbial lifting one's self by the boot-strap, yet the inventor says that it not only rests the back, but gives the wearer the very best "new figure," with flat back and slender hips. Furthermore, that the back steels can never turn and dig into the flesh, be the corset laced ever so tightly. For the sake of suffering woman-kind, it is to be hoped that this back-resting corset may prove to be all that its designer claims for it.

## Poem in Moir-Color.

A smart and useful little suit is of moir-Color gray tweed of a firm rather smooth make, with the merest suggestion of a very faint dull purple stripe in it. It is faced with moir-Color broadcloth, strapped with a heavy raised silk braid to match, and finished off with purple satin buttons, inclosed in a network of moir-Color silk till the purple hardly shows.

## HOW TO WASH SILK HOSE.

A Few Hints for Careful Girls Who  
Want to Save Them.

Careful girls don't waste their substance on silk stockings, and then send them to the laundry to be reduced to ravelings. Besides, it's a pleasure to wash the daintier, paler-toned ones.

The very latest way, which girls who have cared for their own silk hose all winter say is best, is to wash them first in white soap and lukewarm water. Then they are rolled in a cloth previously wrung out in hot water and left there to steam for an hour. At the end of this time they are turned inside out and hung out to dry, and when nearly dry rubbed between the palms of the hands to make them soft and pliable, as well as to give the foot the correct shape. Ironing is a great mistake, as the iron not only rots the silk, but causes an unsightly ridge down the center of the leg.

Another way, when the stockings are badly stained, is to soak them first in warm water, to which a little borax has been added, and then wash them quickly in tepid soapsuds, after which they should be squeezed between the fingers to rid them of the soapsuds, and finally rinsed in soft water and hung out to dry without being wrung. In the case of white hose, moist girls add bluing to the water.

Lace hose should first be soaked in water in which salt or a lump of alum the size of a walnut has been dissolved, and then plunged into a mixture of a wineglass of vinegar stirred into a soapy lather, pressing them well between the fingers until they are clean. Before washing black or bronze silk stockings it is a good plan to soak them for an hour in water to which a little black pepper has been added.

## BODICE FOR AFTERNOON DRESS.



This is a pretty bodice for a dress of velveteen. It has a fitting lining, which fastens down the center front; upon it is arranged a full yoke and vest of soft silk trimmed with insertion, then the velveteen is put on plain under a narrow silk galloon. The sleeves are of the silk, the lower part being rucked and tight-fitting. Epaulettes of the velvet edged with galloon ornament the top of sleeve.

Materials required: 2½ yards velveteen, three yards silk and two yards lining.

## Outline Tucks.

Some of the broad tucks in the new linen tailored blouses are sewn in with the outline stitch in mercerized cotton. This is merely the back stitch used on the right side of the material, and in contrast of shadow it presents many possibilities. Many women wisely prefer mercerized cotton for the purpose because it washes so much better than does the less twisted silk.

## Soutache Braid.

Soutache braid is as popular as ever and whole bodies are made entirely of this material. It is very attractive when combined with cluny lace or flit.

## TEMPERANCE LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for March 29, 1908  
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Proverbs 23:29-35.  
Memory verse, 31.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

SCRIPTURE arranged by Prof. J. Wallace Brown of Missouri, for a responsive reading exercise.

## THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS.

## A Dirge of Drink.

## An Enigma of the Ages.

Who hath woe?  
Who hath sorrow?  
Who hath contentions?  
Who hath complaining?  
Who hath wounds without cause?  
Who hath redness of eyes?

## The Curt Answer of Wisdom.

They that tarry long at the wine;  
They that go to seek out mixed wine.

## A Strict Moral Pointed.

Look not thou upon the wine  
When it is red,  
When it sparkleth in the cup,  
When it goeth down smoothly.

## The Bitter End.

At last it biteth like a serpent,  
And stingeth like an adder.  
Thine eyes shall behold strange things,  
And thy heart shall utter perverse things.  
Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea,  
Or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.

## The Drunkard's Last Waking Soliloquy.

They have stricken me,  
And I was not hurt;  
They have beaten me,  
And I felt it not;  
When shall I awake?  
I will seek it yet again.

## An Enigma of the Ages.

V. 29. Here we have a series of questions which are used most effectively to emphasize the evils of strong drink.

"Who hath woe?" Woes of body and woes of mind; woes present and woes to come; woes in one's self, woes in one's family; pains, diseases, poverty.

"Who hath contentions?" Quarrels, fightings, inflamed passions ready to give and take offense. And also fightings within, conflicts between desire and conscience, between appetite and all hopes for this life and the life to come.

"Who hath babbling?" Foolish talking, vile conversation, noisy demonstrations, revelation of secrets. His tongue is "set on fire of hell." The R. V. translates: "Who hath complaining?" and cause for complaining. The drinker complains of fate, of God, of circumstances, of friends, of everything and everybody, except himself the real cause of all his complaints.

"Who hath wounds without cause?" Needless, from unprovoked disputes and brawls, from accidents caused by the effects of drinking.

"Who hath redness of eyes?" Dimming his vision, red with weeping, making "his eyes blush for the sins of his mouth."

## The Curt Answer of Wisdom.

V. 30. "They that tarry long at the wine." The tendency of strong drink is to continue drinking, to spend hours, often the whole night, in carousals.

"They that go to seek mixed wine," spiced, drugged, medicated, thus increasing its intoxicating power.

Almost all sins against the flesh, gluttony, lust, debaucheries of every kind, are connected with, inflamed by, made more deadly and incurable by intoxicating liquors.

## A Strict Moral Pointed.

V. 31. "Look not thou upon the wine." Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation is already more than half fallen. "When it is red." Red wines, of a rich golden-red color, were much esteemed. "Giveth his color in the cup," sparkling with brilliant appearance, indicating its more exquisite quality and strength; so that it "moveth itself aright." R. V., "goeth down smoothly," in a delightful, pellucid stream, making an act of drink a delicious pleasure.

## The Bitter End.

V. 32. "At the last it biteth like a serpent." Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion; and like a serpent it will strike its fangs into its victim, sending its deadly poison into his blood. "And stingeth like an adder," a most venomous genus of serpents. The horned Cerastes adder lurks in the sand, perhaps coiled up in a camel's footprint, ready to dart at any passer-by.

There is no better emblem of the results of intemperance than the serpent. Often beautiful in appearance and secret in its approach, while the effects are pains that only fire can express. It infects the whole system it inflames every evil passion. If permitted to go on, it is death. The world is full to-day of the sorrows, the burning remorse, the agonies of the body and of the spirit which come from fiery serpents of intemperance.

## Drunkard's Last Waking Soliloquy.

V. 35.—They have stricken me, . . . and I was not sick; they have beaten me, and I felt it not." This is the inebriate's contemptuous answer to the admonitions of those who warn him of his danger. "When shall I awake?" Omit the interrogation, and read "when I shall awake, I will seek it yet again." His first desire will be for more strong drink. This is a true picture. One of the greatest punishments of drunkenness is this insatiable appetite, that, in spite of all warnings and consequences the drunkard returns again to his cups.

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